UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Heber J. Grant Paperweight / LDS Childrens Hospital 1938

The Mint Master

November 2023
Volume 71 Issue 11

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — November 2023

Lavar Burton

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Hi UNS Members

We had a good turnout for our October meeting. the Auction was very good, there were over 80 lots that were auctioned. I hope those bidding got some great deals. I want to thank Bob Campbell for conducting our Auction, he did a great job.

Also thanks to Larry Kimura for the refreshments. Because of the Auction we did not have the Coin Quiz or News & Views, but they will return at our November meeting.

Our guest Specker will be Glen Beckstead for the November meeting. He has great knowledge about coins and collectables. He also has a store at the South Town Mall in Sandy.

Thanks to all our great Members.

LaVar Burton President

Contents & Agenda For November 14, 2023

Greetings - LaVar Burton	Father Rhodes Gold Mine	5-7
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Refreshments - Larry Kimura	Prizes	15
	Heber J. Grant Paperweight	16-17
	Editors Message	20

Meeting , November 14, 2023, 7PM

Meeting location is:

Columbus Center - 2530 South 500 East —Salt Lake City

UNS CALENDAR FOR 2023

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Swearing in new officers Coin show info Board members intro.	Guest Speaker / TBA **Dues Renewal**	Auction No News & Views or Quiz **Dues Renewal**	Guest Speaker Ogden Coin Show/Layton **Dues Renewal**
MAY	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUGUST**
Club Birthday Medals Voting Club Members speaking - Favorite coin/How you got started collecting	Youth Night NUTS Coin Show 9-10	UNS Picnic	Bourse
SEPTEMBER	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Successful Coin Displays David Larson UNS Coin Show 29-30	Auction No News & Views or Quiz	Guest Speaker / TBA	Christmas Dinner

DISPLAY WINNERS AT THE RECENT SANDY COIN SHOW

PEOPLE CHOICE

JACK SCHADE—ORAGAMI DOLLARS

BEST OF SHOW

CASEY HACKFORD-PEER

STORY OF A YOUNG NUMISMATIST

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

FATHER RHODES LOST GOLD MINE

Douglas Nyholm

Most of you reading this have heard of Father Rhodes and the famous gold mines located somewhere in Utah. There have been dozens of articles and books written for over a hundred years about this famous hoard and/or gold mines.

Thomas Rhodes was born in Kentucky, fought in the war of 1812 and later moved to Illinois where he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1835.

Rhodes and an early band of Mormon scouts headed west in 1846 to scout the territory a year before Brigham Young arrived. Rhodes actually passed through the Salt Lake valley and continued west to California. The story goes on to say that his party traversed the Sierras just ahead of the ill-fated Donner party. One story even relates the members of Rhodes party and some family members were among the people who assisted in the rescue of some of the Donner Party people.

Rhodes arrived in California in October 1846 where he acquired land and soon became a friend of John Sutter who employed him at his famous mill near Sacramento. Soon after the initial discovery of gold in California Rhodes was paid in gold dust and did some prospecting himself in the local area soon acquiring a significant stash of gold.

About this time members of the Mormon Battalion who had completed their march near San Diego heard about the discovery of gold in northern California and began moving north and settling in the gold fields and in San Francisco itself. It may amaze you to hear that in the early days of San Francisco at the beginning of the gold rush that the city was predominately a Mormon town! Definitely a far cry from today.

Brigham Young heard of this as he had just recently settled in the Salt Lake valley sent letters to Rhodes and other church members urging them to return to "Zion" in Utah where the Saints were. In August of 1849 Rhodes and Sam Brannon, who famously rode through the streets of San Francisco announcing the discovery of gold, organized a wagon train where he and many of the Saints returned to Salt Lake as commanded by Brigham Young.

How much gold Father Rhodes returned to Salt Lake with is not known for sure. During research I have read three distinctly different amounts. One stated $17,000, one stated $50,000 and finally one stated that the amount was 65 pounds. 65 pounds equals approximately 1,040 ounces. Assuming 16 ounce pounds at the time (and not 12 ounce Troy pounds) the value at about $16-$18 per ounce as it was at the time would equal about $17,000 and not the higher amount of $50,000. In any event, at the time the Church was financially very unsecure and in debt. The infusion of the gold by Father Rhodes was literally a Godsend to the Church.

It is also true that many of the other members returning from the California gold fields came with significant amounts of gold dust and nuggets. Very soon thereafter the Church leaders became aware that transactions in gold dust for daily commerce were cumbersome and also ineffective due to weighing and defining value. In the fall of 1848 efforts were begun to create a mint in Salt Lake to coin the gold into a recognizable form and in mid-December the first coin to be produced form this gold was the 1849 dated $10 coin. Later in 1849 the Mormons also coined their $20 gold coin which was the first of that denomination to be coined in the United States, preceding the famous 1849 U.S. Double Eagle.

Much of the gold used to mint coins likely came from not only the gold dust but the $17,000 that Father Rhodes bequeathed to the Church. Father Rhodes was very affluent in the Church, well beyond most pioneers and built one of the finest homes in the valley and also built homes for each of his four wives. He was very close to Brigham Young and was named Salt Lake Treasurer and also was a Lieutenant in the Nauvoo Legion, which was still active in Salt Lake.

In 1852 Brigham Young commissioned Father Rhodes to find the gold which was known by the Ute Indian chief Wakara who was also baptized by the Mormons and supposedly knew the location of gold in the Unita Mountains. He agreed to travel to the gold site as long as it was used exclusively by the Mormons. The location was known by the Chief as "Carre Shin Ob" or loosely translated as "There Dwells The Great Spirit." The Indians had no great interest in the gold beyond basic ornamental needs. They also greatly disliked the early Spaniards who had supposably mined and stored the gold in the mountains. Many Indians who suffered at the hands of the Spaniards was either the truth or one of the early rumors about the gold. Chief Wakara relayed to Brigham Young that only one man could know where the gold mines were located. Also the Indians would observe that only as much gold as a man could carry could be removed at any one time. Death would be to any man revealing the secret or violating the conditions of their agreement.

A second rumor persists to this day, that instead of rich mines, the gold was hidden centuries earlier by Aztec Indians from Central America who had transported it and hid the gold during the time that Cortez was conquering and pillaging their tribes and native land. To substantiate this rumor, later treasure hunters reported of finding a stash of gold bricks locked behind chained doors in a mountain cavern. Further, rock kilns and smelters have been discovered in the area purportedly built by the Spaniards to melt and cast the Aztec gold. The doors were blown on a later expedition but the explosion was sufficient to completely cave in the mine.

Rhodes who was chosen to accompany the Chief reportedly made several trips to recover gold. The only details are that on their first trip Rhodes returned to Salt Lake City with another 60 pounds of gold.

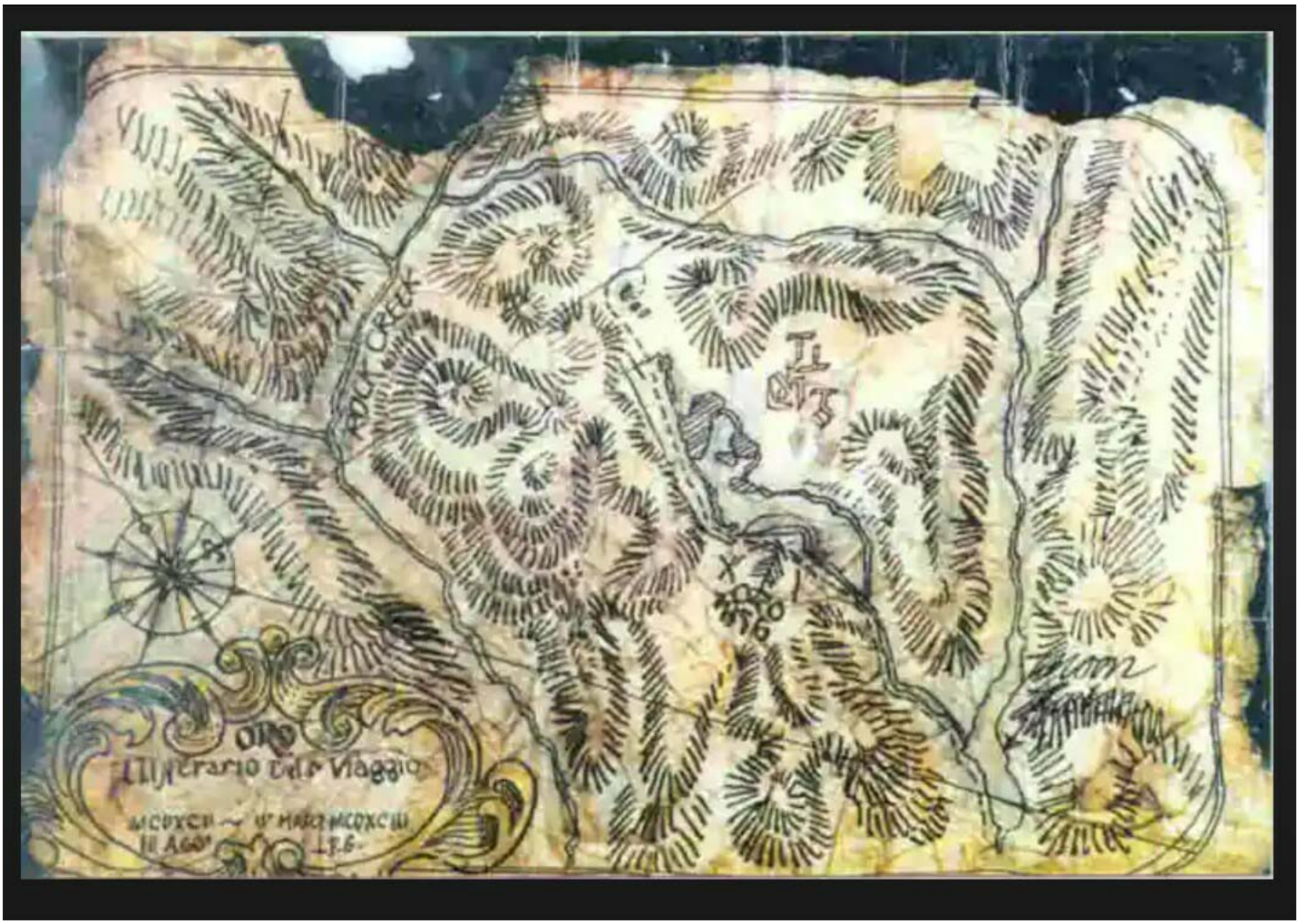
In 1855 Father Rhodes was in failing health and his grandson, Caleb, signed an oath promising to keep the gold secret. Both father and grandson were able to make several trips to the mines and return with gold. Not long after Chief Wakara died his brother, Arapeen, took over leadership of the tribe and continued with Caleb Rhodes visiting the mines. Arapeen's successor, Chief Tabby denied access to the mines.

Caleb petitioned congress for a land grant in exchange to supposedly pay off the national debt with the gold and that he could keep the excess for himself at the time. The petition was denied and George Q. Cannon stated that Caleb Rhodes was only an ignorant prospector who was not able to make a deal worth a $100 million let alone he did not have any evidence that there actually was a gold mine.

The government later contracted with other organizations to prospect and mine for gold in the Unita's but the only things found were Spanish ruins and evidence of mining, no gold was ever found. Even geologists stated that the structure of the mountains was not conducive to gold deposits but this was obviously disputed by Caleb.

Rumors of huge wide veins of pure gold in the Unita's persist today and prospectors from the 1800's to modern day continue to search for the lost or hidden Father Rhodes mines. The Indians once said that they were hidden so well that one could literally walk over the top of them and never know they were there.

The rumors exist today about the fantastic store of gold somewhere in the Unita mountains and whether true or not it lures prospectors to the area. Treasure has always enticed men to sometime's spend their lives or even lose their lives in hunting for it. Possibly someday it will be found or the rumors will continue to be told.



UPCOMING CHRISTMAN DINNER DETAILS

DATE - DECEMBER 12th (TUESDAY)

TIME - 6:00 P.M.

COST - ADULTS $15 / CHILDREN UNDER 10 $10

CATERING BY BRYCE - DINNER

UNS - WATER SUPPLIED

DESERT - TBA

CENTERPIECES - LARRY NIELSEN

PRIZES - TO BE LISTED IN THE DECEMBER MINTMASTER

FURTHER DETAILS TO COME

THERE WILL BE A SIGN-UP SHEET AT OUR NOVEMBER MEETING. IF YOU CAN'T ATTEND AND WANT TO ATTENT\D THE CHRISTMAS DINNER PLEASE LET US KNOW SO WE CAN HAVE AN ACCURATE COUNT FOR THE CATERER.

ALSO, PAYMENT AT OUR NOVEMBER MEETING WOULD BE MUCH APPRECIATED.

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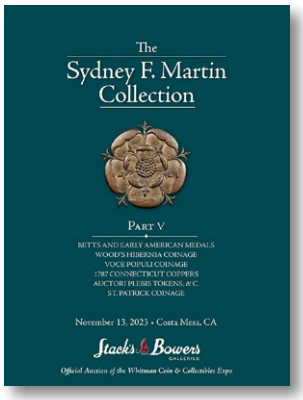
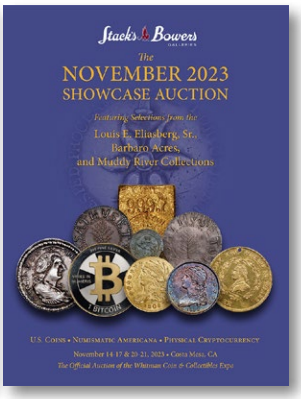
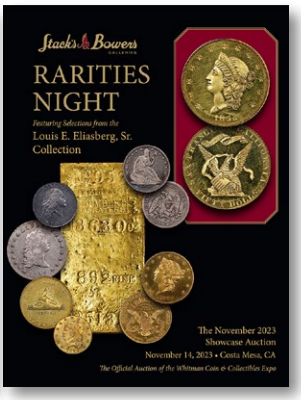
The Stack's Bowers Galleries

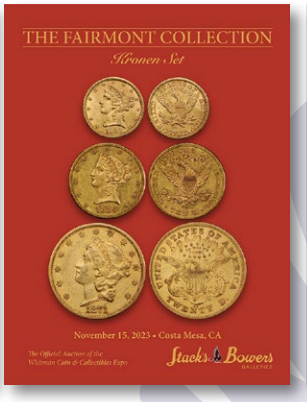
November 2023 Expo Auction

November 13-17 & 20-21, 2023 • Costa Mesa, California









AUCTION SCHEDULE

Session 1 – The Sydney F. Martin Collection, Part V
Monday, November 13 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 1001-1427

Session 2 – Colonial & Early American Coins
featuring the Muddy River Collection
Tuesday, November 14 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 2001-2221

Session 3 – Rarities Night
Tuesday, November 14 • 2:00 PM PT • Lots 3001-3304

Session 4 – Numismatic Americana
Wednesday, November 15 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 4001-4132

Session 5 – The Fairmont Collection - Kronen Set
Wednesday, November 15 • 1:00 PM PT • Lots 5001-5403

Session 6 – U.S. Coins
Thursday, November 16 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 6001-6723

Session 7 – Physical Cryptocurrency Part 1
Friday, November 17 • 10:00 AM PT • Lots 7001-7103

Session 8 – U.S. Currency
Friday, November 17 • 12:00 Noon PT • Lots 20001-20346

Internet Only Sessions
(StacksBowers.com)

Session 9 – Numismatic Americana, Early American Coins & U.S. Coins Part 1
Monday, November 20 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 8001-8600

Session 10 – Physical Cryptocurrency Part 2
Monday, November 20 • 10:00 AM PT • Lots 9001-9088

Session 11 – U.S. Coins Part 2
Tuesday, November 21 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 10001-11081

Session 12 – U.S. Currency
Tuesday, November 21 • 9:00 AM PT • Lots 21001-21481

Whitman Expo Lot Viewing:
November 7-10, 2023
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Room 307 • Baltimore Convention Center

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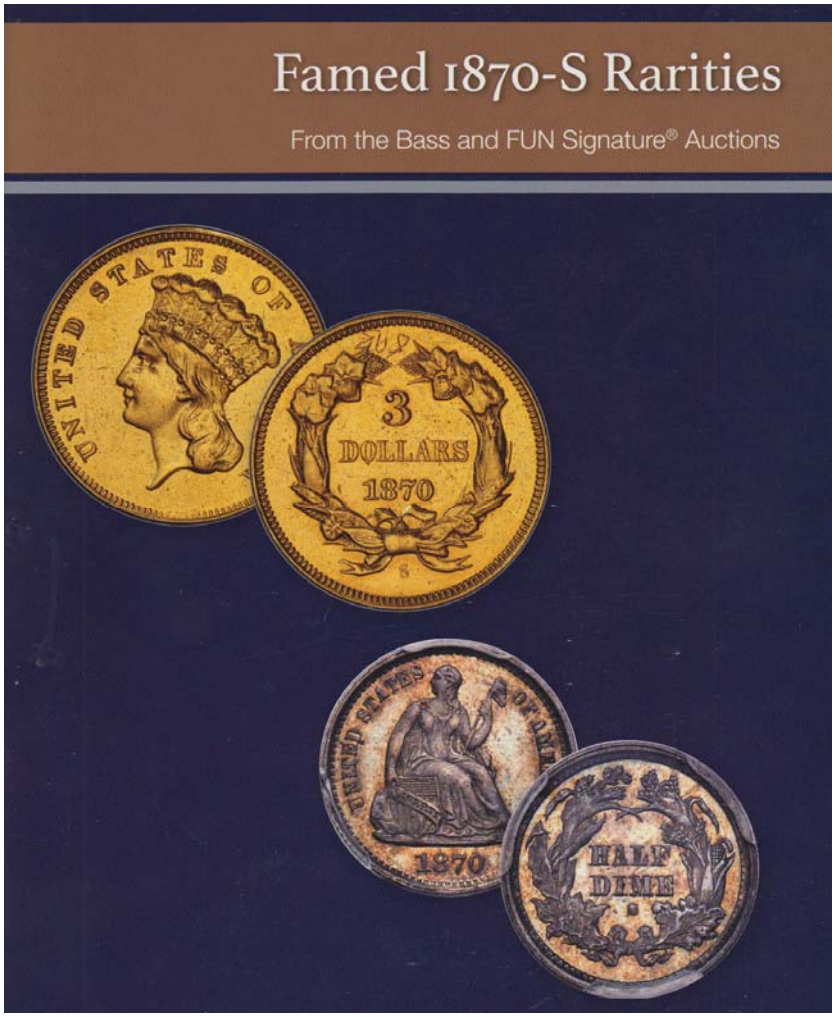
WESTERN MINTS IN 1870

Doug Nyholm



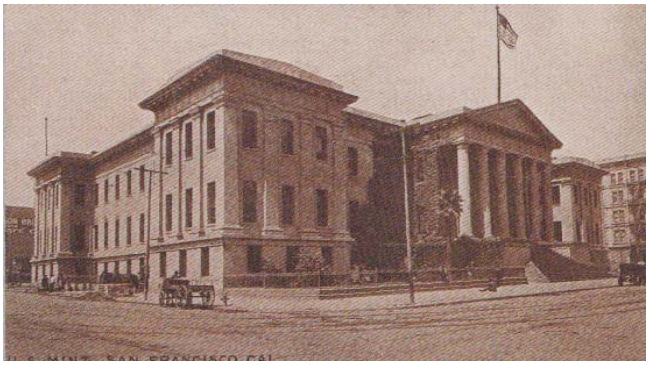
The year 1870 was monumental for the San Francisco mint as several world-class rarities were created. Also, 1870 was the initial year for operations which began at the Carson City mint. Rarities also abound in 1870 with the tiny "CC" mint mark.

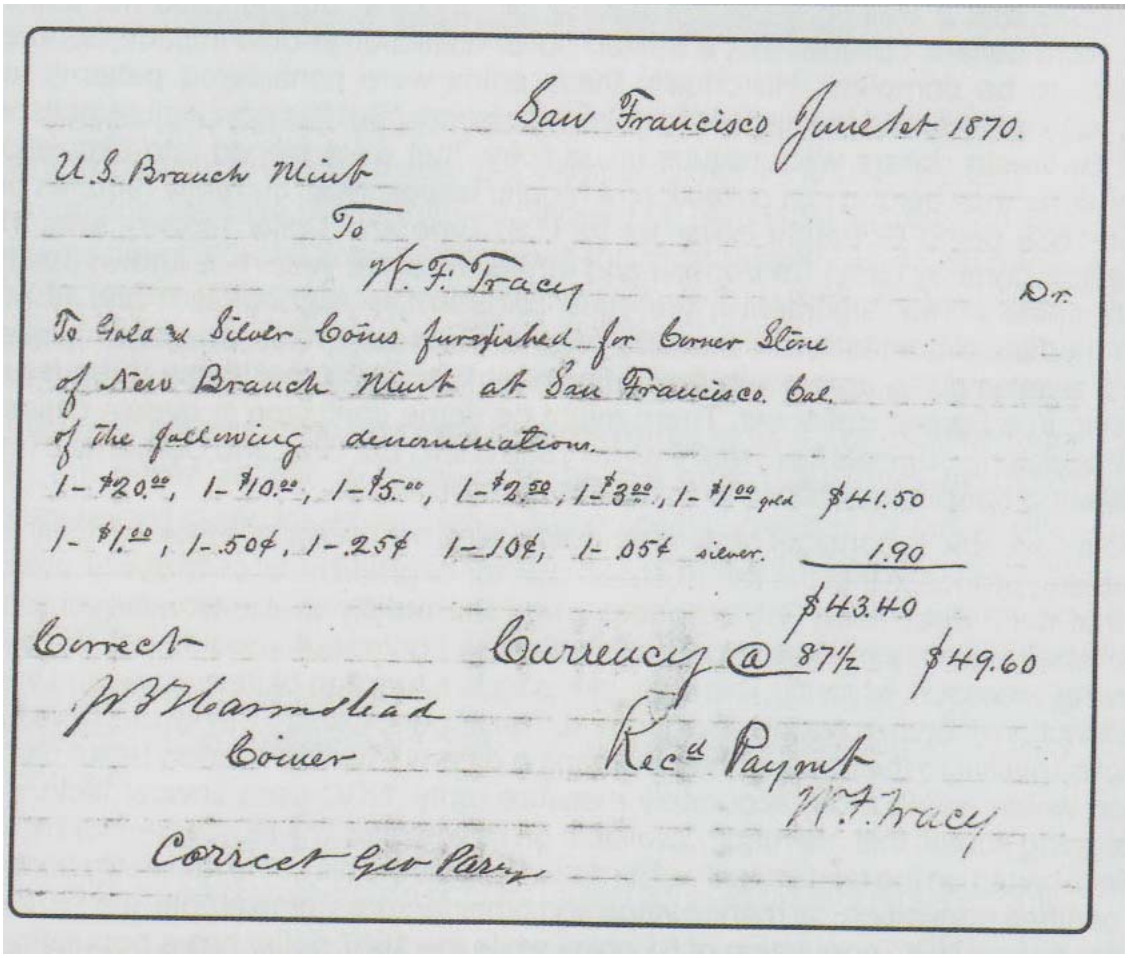
There are three legendary rarities which San Francisco is responsible for. The first and probably the most publicized is the 1870-S $3 gold coin which is currently unique, however, a second coin was supposedly struck for inclusion into the mint cornerstone. The second great rarity is also uique and is the 1870-S Half Dime. Amazingly this coin was discovered in Chicago by a dealer who found it in a group of coins brought into his shop by an unidentified couple. The third rarity, although not unique is the 1870-S Seated silver dollar of which only nine examples are known to exist. The actual mintage was never recorded but it is assumed today that examples were struck for dignitaries around the time that the cornerstone was laid. Some numismatists estimate possibly about 20 examples were originally struck. The other San Francisco

Denomination	Mintage	Value
1870-S Half Dime	Unique	$3.12 Mil MS64
1870-S Dime	50,000	$3,000 MS63
1870-S Half Dollar	1.004,000	$4,500 MS63
1870-S Quarter	Unknown	Millions
1870-S Gold Dollar	3,000	$8,250 MS63
1870-S Quarter Eagle	10.000	$12,500 MS63
1870-S Three Dollar	1 or 2	$5.52 Million
1870-S Half Eagle	17,000	$25,000 MS60
1870-S Eagle	5,908	$12,500 AU55
1870-S Double Eagle	982,000	$55,000 MS63

Photos courtesy of Heritage Galleries

San Francisco Mint shown below





San Francisco June 1st 1870.

U.S. Branch Mint

To

W. F. Tracy Dr.

To Gold & Silver Coins furnished for Corner Stone of New Branch Mint at San Francisco Cal. of the following denominations.

1-$20.00, 1-$10.00, 1-$5.00, 1-$2.50, 1-$3.00, 1-$1.00 gold $41.50

1-$1.00, 1-.50¢, 1-.25¢ 1-10¢, 1-.05¢ silver. 1.90

$43.40

Currency @ 87½ $49.60

Correct

J. B. Harmstead

Coiner

Rec'd Payment

W. F. Tracy

Correct Geo Perry

denominations minted in 1870 for the most part are quite scarce especially in high grades, as shown in the chart.

Note that only the Half Dollar and Double Eagle were struck in any significant quantity.

Also notable is that nothing in known regarding the 1870-S Quarter, does it exist? No mintage records are known nor have any examples ever surfaced. Yet, according to the document shown above which is from the San Francisco mint in 1870 and outlines the cost of the individual coins which were to be placed into the cornerstone. Also documentation exists that the mint had ordered four sets of dies presumably to strike quarters. According to this document there is a quarter listed among the coins destined for the cornerstone. Could there actually be an 1870-S quarter still hiding in the mint building cornerstone?

Moving on to the Carson City mint, the year 1870 was also special as it was the inaugural year for coinage operations to begin there. For the most part any coinage from the early years of operations at Carson City is scarce especially in higher grades. In 1870 several coins do not even exist today in mint state as they were readly accepted and widely used in commerce as soon as they left the mint.

To begin with only six denominations were struck in 1870.

They were the quarter, half dollar, silver dollar, and gold coins of $5, $10, and $20. Only two of these coins had a mintage of over 10,000. While the Silver Dollar was minted to the extent of only 11,758 coins and the Half Dollar had 54,617 examples minted. Even with those totals the estimated survival of the half is estimated to be between 160 and 200 coins. The other denominations have similar survival rates based upon a percentage of the total mintage.

On a final note, the obverse of the 1870 Silver Dollar was used in both Carson City and San Francisco. This is the only known time that an obverse die was used to strike coins at two different mints.

Truly the year 1870 was a landmark year for collectors today seeking coins from both San Francisco and Carson City mint. There are still many mysteries present and possibly some may be resolved as some future date.

PLATINUM SESSION™ & SIGNATURE® AUCTIONS

FUN 2024 – Orlando/Dallas | January 4 & 10-14

THE GARRISON COLLECTION

OFFERED IN OUR OFFICIAL FUN 2024 AUCTION

1793 C-1 Half Cent
AU55 PCGS. CAC

1794 C-9 Half Cent
High Relief Head
XF45 PCGS

1794 C-1 Half Cent
AU58 PCGS

1795 C-6 Half Cent
Plain Edge, No Pole
AU55 PCGS. CAC

1795 C-2 Half Cent
Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date
AU55 PCGS. CAC

1796 C-2 Half Cent
With Pole
VF30 PCGS

1797 C-2 Half Cent
Plain Edge
AU55 PCGS. CAC

1803 C-1 Half Cent
MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC
Ex: McGuigan

1804 C-8 Half Cent Spiked Chin
MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC
Ex: Whister Collection

1804 C-10 Half Cent
Crosslet 4, Stems
MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC
Ex: Missouri Cabinet Collection

1806 C-4 Half Cent
Large 6, Stems
MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC

1807 C-1 Half Cent
MS63+ Brown PCGS. CAC

Deadline November 27

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER

A Gun We All Can Agree On

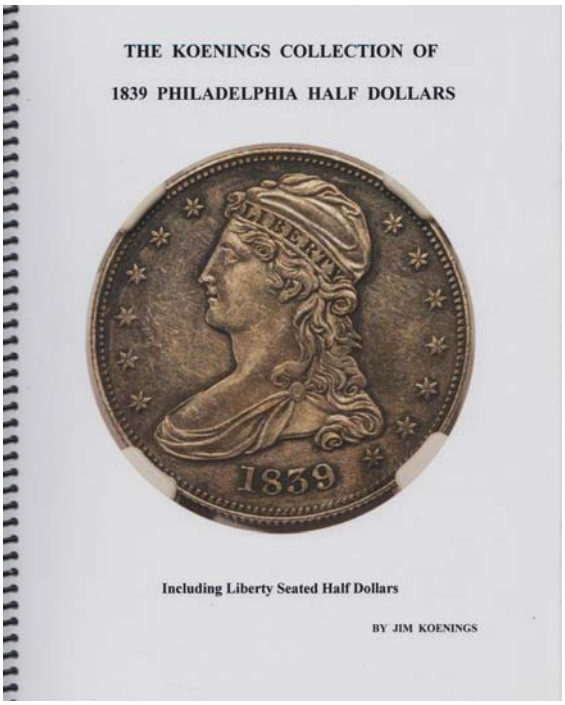
By Casey Hackford-Peer

My grandpa buys every grandchild a pocketknife at birth and a firearm at age thirteen.
My cousin received a 22-caliber rifle for her coming-of-age present. I remember overhearing a hushed but tense conversation between my moms when I was twelve. Mama Kim did not want Papa to buy me a gun but saw no way around it. Some context: I was born to atheist lesbians in conservative Mormon-dominated Salt Lake City, Utah. My moms are now urban creatures, apparently soothed by city sirens and noisy neighbors, but their roots are rural. They come from sheep herders, coal miners, and oilfield workers—people who buy their grandchildren pocketknives when they are born and guns before they can drive. I too was torn about the gun. On one hand, I was a city boy. I associate guns more closely to active shooters than to shooting sports. At the same time, I came fully alive visiting my grandparents in rural Utah. There, I rode ATVs, shot BB guns, played cards, and breathed mountain air. The whole coming-of-age present caused me anxiety. I knew my moms did not approve. Mama Kim's parents live out of state and we aren't really very close. Mama Ruth's parents—Nana and Papa—got over whatever hurt or shock they might have felt about her sexual orientation long before I was born. They are involved grandparents who spoil me a little bit; I felt pressure to please them. They treat me like the rest of their grandchildren, which is why I expected to receive a gun for my thirteenth birthday. When Papa brought in a package no bigger than a jewelry box, I wondered about the size of the world's smallest handgun. A quick Google search confirmed the record holder was a mere two inches from grip to barrel and I was filled with anticipation at whatever kind of dainty handgun Papa had purchased. I was shocked that the package did not contain a gun at all, but instead held twenty Morgan silver dollars minted in the early 1900s. Papa had deviated from the family tradition and bought me a different gift. It is not hyperbole to say I was reborn a numismatist that day. I delved into a hobby I didn't previously know existed. At first, I wanted to sort the coins—by date, by mintmark, by value but soon enough I focused on completing an entire set. I started saving every cent. A month of allowance would buy one or two old coins. Each coin held history: the coin's own history and the geopolitical history at the time it was minted. I was enthralled by both. That gift is what sparked my interest in numismatics. I joined the Utah Numismatic Society. I still remember walking into my first meeting. So many people I didn't know (who I do know now) greeted me and welcomed me there. I joined the ANA. I created educational exhibits for coin shows. I was then elected to be a youth board member of the Utah Numismatic Society. Recently I started working at "All About Coins" where my numismatic education is continuing to progress. I still cannot believe that they actually pay me to buy and sell coins! Recently, my grandparents welcomed me home after I'd been in France for almost a year.(My coin collection now includes silver Francs). Papa proudly announced that since I had missed holidays last year, he had splurged and finally bought me a gun. A gun? I looked around to see if tensions were rising. Papa just laughed and continued, "Don't worry. It's a gun we can all agree on." It was a two-ounce hand poured silver bar in the shape of a handgun.

BOOK REVIEW

THE KOENINGS COLLECTION OF
1839 PHILADELPHIA HALF DOLLARS

By Jim Koenings



I recently acquired a new book devoted completely to only half dollars minted in Philadelphia in 1839.

There have been numerous books devoted to half dollars from 1794 to 1891 and beyond. One of the first was by Overton covering die varieties from 1794 to 1836. .

Bill Bugert wrote five volumes consisting of over 1,000 pages covering Liberty Seated Halves from 1839 to 1891 then Dick Graham more recently in 2012 authored a volume that covers reeded edge half dollars from 1836-1839.

Now this book by Jim Koenings covers all the known die varieties of both reeded edge and Liberty Seated halves from a single year, 1839, and only those minted in Philadelphia.

1839 GR-4, Obverse 1
R-2 (501 to 1,000 known)
1839
1839 GR-4 PCGS VF35, Certified #35/42849101
Early Die Stage (EDS)
This is the fourth and final use of Obverse 1. All 1839 GR-4's have a die break that goes through the bottom of the date. This is the most common die marriage having die bulges surrounding Liberty's bust. Once you eliminate this die marriage, you know you have something special as 1839 GR-1, GR-2 and GR-3 are all extremely rare.
1839 GR-4 can be found with reverse rotations of from 0 degrees to 14 degrees CCW.
Pedigree: Heritage Lot 27379 on December 21, 2021; Jim Koenings
23

Just about everything a collector wants to know about early half dollars is in print. Jim Koenings book has a limited print run of only 100 copies. His book covers all 8 known Capped Bust varieties and the 7 Liberty Seated varieties of 1839. Unfortunately if you need to refer to the 5 varieties of the 1839-O Capped Bust halves you will have to refer to Dick Graham's work. Jim's book is illustrated with oversize hi-res images of both the obverse and reverse of all the varieties and also covers details and rariety ratings of each coin. The book consists of 71 pages, full color, on glossy heavyweight paper. It is a coil bound edition.

It should still be available directly from the author as follows for $40:

Jim Koening, PO Box 2382, Riverside, CA 92516

Obviously this book is a very specialized edition but for anyone interested in 1839 half dollars it should be a welcome edition to your library.

NOVEMBER PRIZES

#

GENERAL PRIZES

#

Youth - State Quarter sets 5-coin
On-Time - 1971 Proof Set
Member - 1992 W White House Commem Dollar#
#
#
#

DRAWING

1. **American Presidents Set**
2. **Sterling Silver Bar**
3. **1971 S Ike Dollar Silver Unc/BU pair**
4. **Byzantine Trachy Ancient Coin**
5. **2000 S Half Dollar Proof Silver**
6. **XF Morgan**
7. **1921 Morgan**
8. **1964 D Kennedy Half FS103 TDO**
9. **1943 D Walker Half Dollar AU58**
10. **Silver Eagle**
11. **Apollo Space Coin Set**
12. **State S Mint Quarters**

Buy Of The Month

TBA

Thanks to our curator Darin Lee for these prizes.

Heber J. Grant Paperweight

Doug Nyholm

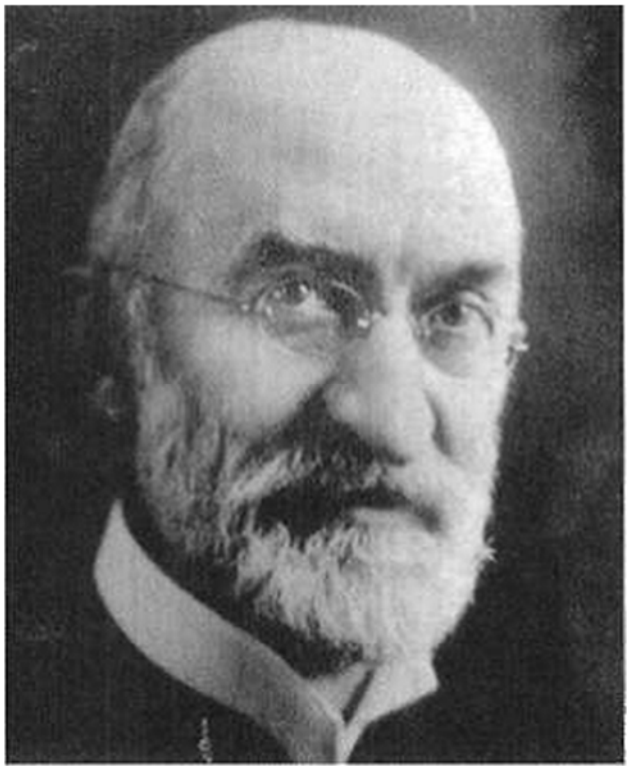
At the recent Sandy coin show there were two Heber J. Grant paperweights dating from 1938. These are rarely seen and it was very unusual to see two of them at the same coin show. These paperweights were given to donors as an appreciation to those who donated to the LDS Primary Childrens Hospital in Salt Lake. I have read multiple differing accounts as to what amount the donations were that was given in order to receive one. The first account states that a donation of $1,000 was required. This however to me seems quite high since the time frame was in the middle of the depression and only the very wealthy and fortunate individuals could affords this amount. The other factor which I will discuss later, is that the hospital had acquired and had manufacutured 1,000 of these paperweights. $1,000 X 1,000 paperweights would have raised the very large amount of one million dollars. This may be possible and if it was achieved that one million dollars would have been a fantastic windfall for the hospital during the depression. There are two other amounts I discovered during my research, one was in the amount of $300 for the donation, the other for $100. Which of the three unfortunately I can not verify to be what was required so I will leave it at that until further information comes fourth.

How this began was that a benefactor donated a full box (or bag) of 1935 Peace silver dollars, which were supposedly all uncirculated, to Heber J. Grant for his 82nd birthday in 1938. The decision was made to encase them in this heavy brass paperweight and given to donors to the LDS Childrens Hospital fund. Again it is thought that the entire group of silver dollars was used thus creating 1,000 paperweights. There are three small letters on the paperweight itself below the coin, SLS, which indicate that they were made by the Salt Lake Stamp company.

Additional engraving surrounding the coin was:

***LDS PRIMARY CHILDRENS HOSPITAL* THE *Heber J. Grant* FUND**

The funds were received and used for a hospital update in 1938. Many of these paperweights still exist and have been passed down to family members, Rarely does one become available for sale. Also of note the mintmark on the dollar is from San Francisco according to Bob Campbell who was able to somehow determine this without destroying an existing paper-weight.



Heber J. Grant

PRIMARY CHILDRENS HOSPITAL

1922

NUMISMATIC QUIZ

Here's a chance to test your numismatic knowledge. We ask the questions, you select the answers. Compare your results with our answers at the end of the quiz.

1. All but one of the following coins have an Indian as some part of the design. Which one does not?
   A. 1787 Massachusetts copper cent.
   B. 1877 one-cent piece.
   C. 1849 gold dollar.
   D. 1908 ten dollar gold piece.
2. In the early 1850's the U. S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco was operated by:
   A. Thomas Machin.
   B. Augustus Humbert.
   C. David Rittenhouse.
   D. William Idler.
3. A number of design changes were made in several different denominations of coins in 1916. Which of the following coins was not changed?
   A. Quarter dollar.
   B. Nickel.
   C. Half dollar.
   D. Dime.
4. An investors' wild scramble was recently caused by the:
   A. 1955 "Bugs Bunny" half dollar.
   B. 1954 cent with microscopic die break behind Lincoln's left ear.
   C. 1960 cent with date slightly smaller than usual.
   D. 1652 Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling.
5. "Spiked Chin" describes:
   A. An unusual banknote from Tishomingo, Oklahoma, dated October 21, 1837.
   B. An injured die used to strike Washington Success tokens.
   C. A die break on a U. S. half cent of 1804.
   D. The eagle's appearance on the 1836 Gobrecht dollar.
6. Two different varieties of the 1825 large cent are:
   A. Large A and small A.
   B. Small wide date and wide small date.
   C. Medium large berries and extra large berries in wreath.
   D. Upright 5 and italic 5 in date.
7. In 1861 Robert Lovett, at the request of a C.S.A. agent, struck a number of one cent pieces bearing Confederate legends. How many did he strike?
   A. 12.
   B. 500.
   C. 484,000.
   D. 1,435,400,001.
8. In 1908 Congress passed an act to:
   A. Establish a U. S. mint at Denver.
   B. Make it illegal to speculate in Proof coins.
   C. To add "IN GOD WE TRUST" to the Saint-Gaudens ten and twenty dollar gold pieces.
   D. Prosecute counterfeiters of Massachusetts & California Company five dollar gold pieces.
9. Sylvester S. Crosby is best remembered for:
   A. Writing "Early Coins of America" in 1875.
   B. Paying $4,775.50 for an 1804 dollar in 1914.
   C. His portrait on a certain 1936 Commemorative half dollar.
   D. Discovering a hoard of 1874-S quarters in mint condition.
10. Which of the following U. S. coins does not have the word LIBERTY as part of the design?
    A. 1877 shield nickel.
    B. 1894-S Barber dime.
    C. 1838-O half dollar.
    D. 1895 Morgan dollar.
11. Numismatists regard which one of the following quarters as a rarity?
    A. 1819.
    B. 1823.
    C. 1828.
    D. 1955-D.
12. When visiting the Smithsonian Institution a collector will want to see:
    A. The only known specimen of the 1870-S $3 gold piece.
    B. The 1873-S silver dollar.
    C. The unique 1849 $20 gold piece.
    D. The exhibit of mint errors.

Answers: 1-C; 2-B; 3-B; 4-C; 5-C; 6-A; 7-A; 8-C; 9-A; 10-A; 11-B; 12-C.

This month's quiz is taken from "The Bowers Review" Issue #1 dated Nov-Dec 1960.

This publication was a forerunner to Bower's "Rare Coin Review"

63 year old quiz questions are still valid. Good Luck.

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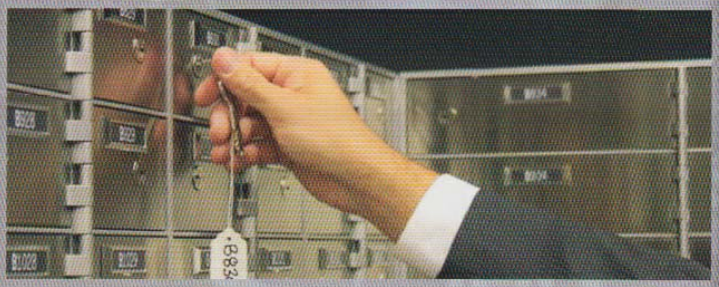

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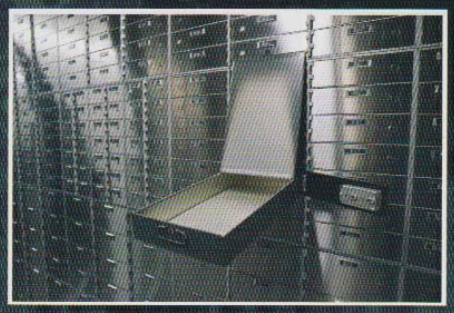

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

It is hard to believe that this is the November issue of the Mint Master. Next month is December and both Thanksgiving and Christmas are looming on the horizon.

This months issue contains an article about the Father Rhodes lost gold mines. There have been several books and many articles written about these famous gold mines. I have tried to condense and summarize much of the information and high points regarding what has been written. For those of you who may be intrigued and want to know more there are many sources available.

Like many historical tales and stories there seems to be conflicting facts, the other story is regarding the Heber J Grant paperweight. The story or stories here are the same, with conflicting information. There is much less information related to the actual paperweight however. Stories tell that these were given to those who donated to the Primary Childrens Hospital in Salt Lake City but the amounts required to acquire one of these paperweights greatly vary from $100, $300 or $1,000. I was unable to uncover the actual amount, or maybe it varied. It would seem that a $1,000 donation in the depth of the depression would be a sum that only the very wealthy could afford and I ask any of you reading this who have additional information please let me know.

We also have a guest article from Casey Hackford-Peer in this edition. Many thanks to Casey or any of you who have submitted articles. Please don't hesitate if you have anything of interest to submit it. I hope you all enjoy these articles and other information contained in the Utah Numismatic Societies Mint Master. I wish everyone a safe and enjoyable Thanksgiving.

Sincerely,

Doug Nyholm

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- $ Monthly Mintmaster Newsletter
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The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 70th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

Located at the end of the quiz